RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. X. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1829. No. 493.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, July 29.		Fayetteville, July 25.		Newbern, July 27.		Petersburg, July 24.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	100 a	120	150 a	175	150 a	175	125 a	200
Apple,	——	33	35	40	45	40	45	38	50
Peach,	——	—		50	60	75		45	75
Bacon,	lb.	6½	7	6	6½	5	6	7	7½
Beeswax,	——	22	25	20	22	20		22	25
Butter,	——	15		15	20	20	25	12	25
Coffee,	——	12	14	13	16	13	15	12	16
Corn,	bush.	55	60	50	55	35	40	55	60
Cotton,	lb.	7½	8	6¾	7½	7	7½	7	9
Candles, mould,	——	15	16	14		15		12	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—		75	80	70	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	700		500	550	750	800	600	800
Feathers,	lb.	—		23	28	30	35	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	—		125	150	125	150	100	125
Country,	——	40	45	50		38	40	35	
Iron,	ton.	—		—		—		10000	11500
Lard,	lb.	8		6		6	7	6	7
Lime,	cask.	150	175	250	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	28	30	30	33	30	32½	33	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.	—		8½	9	8	10	7	8
Oats,	bush.	—		25	30	—		—	
Powder, American,	keg.	—		725	800	—		550	600
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	125		125	150	150	125	150	200
West India,	——	80	90	70	80	80	95	100	150
New England,	——	30	34	45	50	40	42	36	37½
Rice,	cwt.	250	275	350	400	300	325	400	500
Shot,	——	—		1000		900	1000	650	700
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—		75	80	80	100	70	75
Turk's Island,	——	45	50	80	90	55	60	—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	850	1050	900	1000	700	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		20	25	18	25	16	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	——	—		150	175	160	180	125	150
Hyson,	——	—		120		125	150	—	
Young Hyson,	——	—		—		—		100	120
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		300		—		350	1100
Tallow,	lb.	8	9	8		9	10	—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		80	82	100		100	105
Whiskey,	gall.	28	30	27	28	35		28	30
Wine, Madeira,	——	—		250	400	300	400	250	500
Teneriffe,	——	—		150	175	160	200	—	
Sherry,	——	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	——	—		240	380	—		—	
Malaga,	——	—		70	80	100	120	—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon busines relative to the paper ust be post-paid.

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1829.

It is ordered by the Court, that in future, Monday of each term of the court shall be considered and set apart for the transaction of all county business; and that witnesses and jurors be summoned to attend on Tuesday of each term of the court; and that the clerk cause this order to be published for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder.

Test, J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

April 14. 77—6w

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves

Jan. 6. 63—

State of North-Carolina,
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

THE subscriber having been qualified as administrator, with the will annexed on the rights and credits of the late John Olmstead, dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

James Webb, *Adm'r.*

June 2. 84—6w

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, on the 1st of July, 1829.

A
John H. Atkins
Anderson Armstrong
Philip Alston
B
Thomas Barton
William Brown
David Bialock
Thomas Branch
John Ballard
James Branley
Henry Boyle
William Barbee
James Brockwell
Abner B. Bruce
Warren C. Ball
C
Thomas Clancy
Mrs. C. Carter
John Caragain or Edward Turner
John Craig
John F. Cowan
John Crawford
Cornelius Cook
Jeffrey Kurkeilin
James Clark
Joel Chipman
Richard Clinton
Standford Cheek 2
Clerk of Orange Superior Court
D
Eldridge Duniven
Nathaniel Dishongh
Elizabeth Douglass
Mathew Durham
James Danielfey
Drusila Dossitt
E
Henry Elliott
F
Abraham Foller
John Findley
Monroe Forney
G
Benjamin Gant
William W. Gant
John F. Gonekee
H
Ezekiel Haily
Neal H. Horton
Frances R. Huntington 2
M. L. Hammond
Ephraim Harris
Thomas Halloway
John Harvey
William Holt
Henry Hurdle
James A. Hunt
Alfred Horn
I
James S. Irwin
William Inscore
J
Edmond W. Jones 2
Isabel Johnston
Cadwallader Jones
Jacob Jackson
Samuel Johnston
Benoni Jackson
Catharine M. Jackson
James Jackson
K
William Kirkland 7
L
Fielding Lewis
Benjamin Leadbetter
John Long
William Lipscomb
James P. Laws
John Latta
M
Joel M'Daniel
William D Murphey
Julia R. Moore 2
John S. Moody
Elizabeth Manner
Margaret Murdock
James M'Gabee
John Mood 3
O
Sarah O'Daniel
P
Tempy Primrose
R
Jerry Robards
Thomas Ruffin
Hezekiah Revel
James Rainey
John Riley
Robert D. Russel or Albertus Watts
Nathaniel Revils
Willis Reeves
S
James M'K. Sneed
Daniel Self
Frederick Swann
Peter Stoner
Secretary of Orange Sunday School
Henry Stovall
Emanuel Strndwick
T
James Turner
Henry Trice
Toliver Terrell
Richard Tapp
James Trice
James Thomas
William B. Tillason
Solomon Thompson
James Thompson
Samuel Taylor
J. Turner 2
V
John Vanhook 3
John Vickers
W
Joseph Woods
William Wells, sen.
James Webb
Charity Wilson
Sampson Woods
Lucy Wilson
John Workman 2
Thomas Wilson
John Walker
Y
David Yarbrough 3
John Young

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

June 30. 88—

BLANKS for sale at this Office

RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the National Gazette.

AMERICAN SILK.

The subscriber having received a part of his early education in an extensive manufactory of Silks, at Nidres, in France, and by that means, having become familiar with all the processes of that kind of manufacture, from the raising of the silkworm, and reeling off the silk from the cocoons, to the fabrication of the most delicate stuffs, has thought that it would not be unacceptable to the American public to lay before them the results of some experiments that he has made upon the produce of the American Silk Worm, in the short space of less than two months that he has been in this country. These results are truly surprising, as they show a superiority in the silk produced by the American worm (at least in Pennsylvania) over that of any other country that he has ever seen, which he was far from expecting, when he began his experiments, and which, he believes, no one had yet suspected or imagined. They promise an immense source of riches to the United States.

Those experiments were made at the farm or place of Messrs. Ter Hoeve, a Dutch family, who have a small, but thriving establishment for the raising of silk worms in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

The first thing that struck the subscriber in the operations he made, was the extreme, and he may say, the dazzling whiteness of the silk obtained from the American worm. It is well known, that the raw silks of Italy and France, are in general of a yellowish color; a comparatively small quantity of white silk is produced, and that is in very great demand, in consequence of its capacity to receive the most delicate dyes. Here on the contrary, the general quality of the silk is a beautiful white, and but little of the yellow is found on the cocoons. This will make the American raw silk sought for, in preference to any other.

This however is not the only advantage which American Silk possesses over that of other countries: the following experiments will show what a mine of riches is opened to the industry of this country.

EXPERIMENT I.

Weight of the cocoons.—One cocoon without chrysalis, was found to weigh six grains, avoirdupois. Three cocoons, also without chrysalis, weighed together, eighteen grains. The cocoons were not selected, and were taken at hazard. This weight is superior by near one half, to that of the cocoons of Europe, and this experiment shows that the American cocoons are nearly equal in weight; whereas in Europe, there is a pretty considerable inequality.

EXPERIMENT II.

Produce of cocoons.—Eight ounces of cocoons with their chrysalis, not selected or picked, produced two ounces of raw silk of the first quality. It would require more than one pound of European cocoons to produced the same result.

EXPERIMENT III.

Proof of Experiment I.—Seventy five cocoons, without chrysalis, weighed 450 grains, which gives exactly six grains for each cocoon. These, however, were in some degree selected, though not with any great care. These 75 cocoons produced 419 grains of raw silk, superior to those of France and Italy. This may appear extraordinary, but it may be attested by several persons of respectability who were present.

EXPERIMENT IV.

Produce of bad cocoons.—Thirteen bad cocoons, with their chrysalides—(by bad cocoons is meant those of which the worms have suffered from want of care or proper feeding)—have produced 47 grains of superb silk.

The subscriber will content himself at this time with laying the foregoing experiments before the public. He may, perhaps, at a future day, present them with some of the results of his experience in this branch of business, which he thinks may not be useless if it should be thought advisable to introduce it effectually in this country.

J. D'HOMERGUE.

SUPREME COURT.

On Monday last, the Hon. Leonard Henderson was elected chief justice; and, on the next day, the court adjourned, after a session of eight weeks. The following is a list of the cases decided.

EQUITY CASES.

Executors of Christian L. Benzien v. Jesse Robinett and others, from Wilkes. Leave to rehear the interlocutory order refused in the court below, and petition to rehear dismissed with costs.

Robert H. Wynne and wife v. Peyton R. Tunstall, from Halifax. Sale of land and resale ordered. Decree against the defendant Alston for rents and profits.

Luke Bently and others v. Benjamin Forbes and others, from Pitt. Decree for the amount of the recovery upon the petition in Pitt, against all the defendants; each party to pay its own costs in this court and the court below.

Mary J. Hester and others v. James Hester and Samuel Young, executors, from Granville. Decree for complainants.

Susanna Johns and others v. Kezanna Pickett and others, from Rutherford. Decree upon report—sale confirmed, and order of reference to David L. Swain to take the accounts of Hiram Whitted.

Joseph J. Alston, executor, v. John Huckaby and others, from Franklin. The property purchased by Huckaby at the execution sale against Benjamin Hill's executors to be considered the property of said Hill as though no sale had been made, Huckaby to be allowed his bids.

James Henderson and others v. Robert Wilson and others, executors, from Mecklenburg. The heirs at law are entitled to the money for which the land was sold, as the appropriation made of it, by the testator, cannot take effect.

David Smith v. Margaret Houston, by her guardian, from Mecklenburg. Report confirmed and decree accordingly.

David White and A. J. Colvin v. executors of A. J. White, from New Hanover. Upon hearing the petition, the interlocutory decree is reversed, and the original bill dismissed at the costs of the complainants.

Benjamin Kimball v. Thomas Busten, from Halifax. Decree for complainant.

James M'Cabe and wife and others v. Charles Spruill, executor, from Tyrrell. Final decree for complainants.

Lewis Ellis v. William Ellis, from Edgecombe. Petition to rehear allowed, and former decree reversed.

Sarah Spencer v. James Greenlee, from Burke. Petition to rehear allowed, and former decree reversed and bill dismissed with costs.

Henry Cooke v. Mildred Streeter and others, from Wake. Bill dismissed with costs.

Jesse Kirby and Thomas Oaks v. William Bird and others, from Rowan. Final decree for complainants.

Andrew Allison v. Robert Worke and others, from Iredell. Referred to clerk to take account.

William Redmond v. Azel Sharpe, from Iredell. Ordered that issues be submitted to a jury in Iredell.

Dempsey Eure v. Benjamin Sharpe and others, from Edgecombe. Bill dismissed with costs.

James G. Stanly v. Lewis Stocks, *alias* Lewis Pelt and others, from Craven. Decree below reversed. Decree for complainants for same amount, only varying the proportions to be paid by defendants, or rather chargeable on the lands respectively purchased by them.

Peyton R. Tunstall and others v. David Clarke and others, from Halifax. Decree of the court below reversed—cause remanded.

James H. Smith, administrator, v. Robert H. Helme and others, from Johnston. Bill dismissed with costs.

James Reeves v. Adams and Blackwood, from Orange. Decree for complainant.

William Buford v. the administrator of Willis Pilkerton and Richard Roberts, from Stokes. Remanded to the court below.

John A. Averett, administrator, v. Hezekiah Wilder, from Onslow. Decree of the court below reversed and cause remanded.

James Kirby and Stephen Grice v. Joel Newsom and Jesse Aycock's heirs, from Johnston. Final decree for complainants.

John Peace, jun. v. John Smith and Nelson Nailing, from Granville. Bill dismissed—each party paying its own costs.

Harrison Terrell and others v Joseph Horn and wife, from Wake. Bill dismissed with costs.

Jacques La Garde and others v University of North Carolina, from Beaufort. Decree for complainants.

Jesse Ives and wife v. James Sumner's executors, from Perquimons. Bill dismissed with costs.

Charles G. Field and wife v. William & Thomas B. Eaton, executors, &c. from Warren. Decree, that the legacy be equally divided between complainant and defendant.

Thomas C. Dunn v. John Holloway and others, from Montgomery. Bill dismissed with costs, and judgment for the recovery at law.

Thomas F. Norfleet v. Henry Johnston's administrator and others, from Bertie. Partial decree for complainant—bill retained as to other parties.

Peter Arrington v. State Bank. Bill dismissed with costs.

John Barnes v. Turner Dickinson, from Wayne. Bill dismissed with costs.

Buncombe Turnpike Company v. Robert Williamson and others, commissioners, from Buncombe. Bill dismissed with costs.

Henry Ward and Thomas Bouchelle v. heirs of John D Binger, from Burke. Judgment according to sch. la.

LAW CASES.

Matthias Idol, appellant, v Benjamin Jones, from Stokes. Judgment of the court below affirmed.

Mary Watts v. John M. Greenlee, from Burke. Judgment reversed, and judgment for defendant.

Def. on demise of Francis Graham and J. J. Dancey v. Catharine Breemon and Jesse H. Mooring, from Pitt. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

State Bank v. Ambrose Knox and Wm. Martin, from Pasquotank. Judgment affirmed and judgment for defendants.

William R. Smith and others v. John M. Greenlee, from Rutherford. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Benjamin Sutton, executor, v. Henry Howell, appellant, from Perquimons. Judgment of the court below reversed and judgment for the defendant.

Abel Shepherd v. Isaac Lane, appellant, from Randolph. Judgment of the court below reversed and new trial granted.

Nathaniel Bond, appellant, v. John B. Mathias, from Chowan. Judgment of the court below affirmed.

Mary Sanders, administratrix of John Sanders, v. David Sanders, executor of Isaac Sanders, from Onslow. Judgment of the court below affirmed.

Charles Phelps, appellant, v. James Blount, from Washington. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

James Tearell, executor, v. J. & C. Underwood, from Wake. Judgment of the court below affirmed.

Elizabeth Dolby v. Young Jones and James Walton, from Wake. Judgment of the court below affirmed.

Charles Byrd v. William Benton, appellant, from Lenoir. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Jordan Denson v. Joel Sledge, from Warren. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Wales and Erwin, administrators, v. John Cook, from Iredell. Judgment of the court below affirmed.

Justice L. Edwards v. Stephen Powell, from Martin. Judgment of court below affirmed.

Daniel Glisson, jun. administor, v. Daniel and William Herring, appellants from Duplin. Judgment of the court below reversed and judgment arrested.

F. T. Leake, appellant, v. Angus Gilchrist, from Richmond. Judgment re-

versed—non-suit set aside and new trial granted.

Duncan M'Rae v. James M'Oneill, from Anson. Judgment of court below affirmed.

Catharine Watts, by James Watts, v. John M. Greenlee, from Burke. Judgment reversed and a *venire de novo* awarded.

The Governor, to the use of the State Bank, v. Allen Twitty and others, from Rutherford. Judgment of dismissal reversed, and cause remanded.

Anne Stallings and others v. the administrators of Zadock Stallings and others, from Johnston. Judgment of the court below affirmed.

Joseph T. Farribault v. Horace Ely and others, from Iredell. Judgment of the court below affirmed.

Ambrose F. Collier and wife v. Hasten Poe, from Chatham. Oath of insolvency administered and defendant discharged.

George Delius and G. W. Gloystein v. Gordon Cawthorn, appellant, from Warren. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Den. on demise of Joseph Rhem v. John Jackson, from Craven. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Burton W. Dowd v. Flora Wadsworth, from Moore. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Den. on demise of Rhodes v. John Brown, from Robeson. Judgment of court below affirmed.

Philip Brittain v. James Allen, appellant, from Buncombe. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

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STATE CASES.

State v. Wm. B. Poole, from Wake. Judgment of the court below reversed and judgment for defendant.

State v. Moses Justice, from Iredell. Judgment of the court below affirmed.

State v. Phllip Raiford, from Wayne. Judgment of the court below affirmed.

State v. Ephraim Boswell and others, from Wayne. Judgment of the court below affirmed.

State v. Arthur, slave of Elijah Shepherd, from Onslow. Judgment affirmed and judgment for the state.

State v. Neill Shaw, from Cumberland. Judgment of the court below affirmed.

State v. Thomas Norman, from Guilford. Judgment reversed. Ordered that the court proceed to judgment of death against the defendant.

State v. Harvey Sawyer, from Currituck. Judgment affirmed.

To the Editor of the Hillsborough Recorder.

Washington City, July 31, 1829.

Sir:—In your paper of the 8th inst. we observe an address of one Mr. James A. Craig, who offers himself a candidate to represent the district of Person, Orange and Wake, in the next congress in opposition to Gen. Barringer, the late representative. Who Mr. Craig is, or what are his claims to respect, we do not know; but we may presume them to be very slender if we judge of the standing of the individual by the character of his address. Be this as it may, however, some of the passages of the address, in which the writer has taken the liberty to couple our names with a gross calumny, and to misrepresent the conduct of his competitor in connection with our concerns, demand from us refutation; and we trust that we may be permitted to defend ourselves, and the gentleman whom Mr. Craig endeavors to reach over our shoulders, without the imputation of an impertinent or unwarrantable interference in the local concerns of the district.—The following are the passages in Mr. Craig's address to which we refer:

"There is one part of Gen. Barringer's conduct in Congress, which I as well as others think very reprehensible. "We find him at the close of the last Session introducing a resolution to have reprinted under the direction of the clerk of the house, 630 copies of all the documents, executive and legislative, reports of committees, &c. from the 1st to the 13th Congress, both inclusive, being a period of 26 years! Many able and intelligent members engaged in the debate; the resolution was successfully opposed: it was satisfactory shown that its adoption would be a useless expenditure of the public money, that it would cost the nation *three hundred thousand dollars.*"

"This resolution of Gen. Barringer to reprint the scarce documents, we are credibly informed, was made upon the suggestion of a caucus at Washington City, after Gales & Seaton had lost the public printing to Congress. [And why did they lose the printing to both Houses of Congress? It was because they advocated the election of Messrs. Adams & Clay, and strongly supported all the extravagancies of the last administration; because they denounced Genl. Jackson as an "adulterer, a cold blooded murderer, a violator of the laws, a contemner of the constitution."

So saith Mr. James A. Craig, of Hawfields. It is possible he believes what he asserts; or what is more probable, he may have supposed that his unfounded assertions would not meet the eye of any person who would take the trouble to expose their falsity. "Now mark how a plain tale shall put him down."

Instead of introducing his resolution "at the close of the session," Gen. Barringer submitted it on the 14th of February, nearly three weeks before the close of the session. It was, with his consent, referred to the committee on the library, to inquire into the expediency of the measure, its probable cost, &c. On the 18th of February the committee made the following report:

"The Committee on the Library, from the House of Representatives, to which was refered a resolution of the House relative to the reprinting of certain public documents, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report—

"That, pursuant to the instructions of the House, they have indeavored to ascertain what are the deficiencies in the existing supply of public documents in the possession of the House; the probable number of volumes which a re-print of those needed would occupy; and the cost of such re-print. On these subjects, statements have been submited to them by the officers of the House most conversant with the matter. It appears, that though there are a number of scattered and disconnected volumes of the printed documents prior to the fourteenth Congress, there is not a complete set in the possession of the House; and of several entire sessions there is not a copy.

"It further appears that, up to the year 1814, the documents of a session were with few exceptations, comprised in one small folio, and two small octavo volumes, in large type. The Committee are of opinion that all documents which it would be of importance to re-print, might be comprised in about one volume for each Congress, or about twelve volumes for the whole. The Clerk of the House has suggested advantages which would attend the execution of the work on a folio page, in which form he is of opinion, that it could be executed in eight volumes, and at a reduced price. It is estimated that the re-print, in twelve volumes, may be effected at about $2,500 per volume. Of the cost of the edition, on the folio page, the committee are only informed that it would be less than that of the octavo edition. A considerable diminution of the expense of either edition might be effected by the exercise of a discretion on the part of the Clerk of the House, in the omission of such documents as it is not of importance to re-print. The Committee accordingly report the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That such of the executive documents and legislative reports of the House of Representatives as are important to be preserved, from the first to the thirteenth Congress, both inclusive, shall be selected by the Clerk of this House for publication, and shall be printed under his inspection and direction."

The committee estimate the cost at 30,000 dollars—Mr. Craig swells it to 300,000. Shall we confide in the statements of the committee, given on their high responsibility to the house, to the nation, and to their own characters; or in the random assertion of Mr. Craig? Another fact should be mentioned here, of which many others as well as Mr. C. may be ignorant. The effect of Gen. Barringer's motion would not have been limited to the expending of this sum of money merely for placing in the hands of congress printed copies of these valuable records; but in addition to this, of itself an important and necessary object, had this motion prevailed, it would have placed in the executive and legislative offices of every state and territory, and in every incorporated college and library throughout the union, a set of these interesting and valuable state papers. A law of congress, passed just after the conflagration of the capitol, when the library and nearly all the printed records were destroyed, directed that all documents and state papers, printed thereafter by order of congress, should be distributed throughout the country, in the manner mentioned above. If a citizen now, in any part of the union shall, for any purpose, however important, public or private, desire to consult the records of his country, for any portion of the highly interesting period from the formation of the government down to the close of the late war, it is totally out of his power to do so; but, as the public documents have been regularly diffused as above stated, from the year 1815, and as Gen. Barringer's resolution would have in like manner distributed the documents from 1789 down to 1815, it would have rendered accessible to the citizens of every state and territory in the union, the congressional documents, executive and legislative, from the origin of the government to the present year.

As to the second allegation of Mr. Craig, that the resolution of Gen. Barringer "was successfully opposed," how stands that fact? The only question taken on the subject, which could be supposed to try the strength of the resolution, was on the motion for its *indefinite postponement*. On this question the vote was, ayes 50, noes 108. Seeing that the house was decidedly in favor of the proposition, and that if the question were permitted to be taken on its passage, it would be adopted, two to one, its enemies determined to defeat it by preventing the question; and this was effected by consuming in debate such portion of the first hour of every morning's sitting (allowed for receiving reports from committees and considering resolutions) as might be left for discussing this proposition. Some of its opponents occupied the floor three successive mornings, others two, &c. until the very last day of the session; and thus only, was it "successfully opposed."

With respect to the allegation that Gen. B.'s proposition was the fruit of a caucus, the statement is ridiculous. If Gen. B. attended any caucus during the late session, we venture to say it was a caucus held for very different purposes. It is known to every member of congress, and no one will be hardly enough to deny it, that all the resources and manœuvres of the subjects of king caucus were exhausted in the efforts to *put down* the editors of the National Intelligencer, and not to sustain them. The marshalling and drilling of the forces, by the orderlies of the party, was incessant, day and night. Members were brought to the ballot-box by little less than manual force, and some of the subsequent appointments to public office may be distinctly traced to the services rendered to his majesty on that occasion, by rallying a majority against us.

So much for Mr. James A. Craig's accuracy, touching Gen. Barringer's resolution. We leave it to the intelligent people whose suffrages he solicits, to form an estimate of the high-mindedness of assailing a rival with imputations before he had ascertained their truth.

In regard to what Mr. Craig asserts respecting ourselves, we conceive it less reprehensible, though equally false. The conductors of public journals are considered, by the narrow-minded every where, as fair game for every imputation that may serve the purpose of the moment; and as it served the purpose of Mr. Craig, in sustaining his unfounded charges against his competitor, to assail the editors of the National Intelligencer, the truth of the allegation against the editors of so distant a newspaper was of little comparative importance. This branch of Mr. Craig's misrepresentations will be dispatched in a few words. In stating that the editors of the National Intelligencer ever "denounced Gen. Jackson as an adulterer, a cold blooded murderer," Mr. Craig asserts what is utterly untrue. It would be equally untrue, to assert that the National Intelligencer ever assailed the private or personal character of Gen. Jackson, or that of any member of his family. During the whole of the two last presidential contests, in the first of which we advocated the election of Mr. Crawford, and in the second supported the re-election of Mr. Adams, and in both strenuously opposed the elevation of Gen. Jackson, not a word was ever written by us personally disrespectful of Gen. J. or touching his private life or domestic affairs. The readers of the National Intelligencer know that these are topics from which we habitually abstain, in all cases. Unfitted as we have always deemed that distinguished citizen for the presidential office, and earnestly as we opposed his election, his public services entitled him to be treated with all the respect compatible with a free discussion of his qualifications, and in no instance was that respect forgotten or withheld by us.

Considering the bitterness of the late contest, and the unrestrained discussion of Gen. Jackson's private history, as well as that of his competitor, in which the political journals generally engaged, we have the charity to believe it possible, that Mr. Craig may have *supposed* that the National Intelligencer followed the general example. But in this particular, as well as in reference to the unfounded charges against his adversary, which we have felt ourselves called on to notice, we would say to Mr. Craig, that there is not a very wide difference between charging a neighbor with an offence which you do not know to be true, and accusing him with one which you know to be false: one violates the letter—the other the spirit of the ninth commandment.

Very respectfully,
Your ob. serv'ts.
GALES & SEATON.

(BY REQUEST.)

From the United States Telegraph of the 28th of February.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Barringer offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the usual number of the documents of the House of Representatives, executive and legislative, up to the 13th Congress, inclusive, be reprinted under the direction of the clerk of the house,

Mr. Ward offered an amendment to restrict the expenditure for that purpose to the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

The question was upon the adoption of the latter.

Mr. Wickliffe said, he was not only opposed to the original resolution, offered by the member from North Carolina, (Mr. Barringer,) but also to that reported by the committee on the library, even with the restriction upon it offered by the member from New York, (Mr. Ward,) which proposes to limit the expenditure to thirty thousand dollars. Both propositions contemplated an expenditure of public money, useless and wasteful, without any corresponding benefit. He regretted that the member from New York was not in his seat. If he were present, (said Mr. Wickliffe,) I would urge him to withdraw his amendment, to give place to one I have prepared, which contemplates an enquiry into the nature, character, importance, and probable cost, of printing such of the public documents of the twenty-six years which it be deemed advisable to reprint.

I am, Mr. Speaker, called upon to meet the proposition as it now stands; and I flatter myself that, if I can engage the attention of the members of this house for a short time, I shall be able to satisfy any and all, who are open to conviction, that this resolution ought not to pass. If it be deemed expedient to expend the small sum of thirty thousand dollars, because we may have it in the treasury, perhaps by a little investigation we may be able to find some other object, upon which to squander it, of more importance than reprinting the mass of trash which is to be found in the old, and I might say, useless volumes of executive and legislative reports for the period of twenty-six years.

The member from North Carolina obtained the unanimous consent of the house to offer his resolution, upon stating that it was a "resolution which *merely* contemplated the printing of some documents which were necessary to be printed." For one, I consented that it might be introduced, under the impression that it related to some business before the house necessary to be acted upon. Amidst the noise and bustle which is but too common in this hall, when the resolution was read at the clerk's table, I was only able to hear the words thirteenth congress, inclusive, which induced me to read the resolution at the clerk's table; and I confess my astonishment, when I learned, by its phraseology, that it contemplated a reprinting of the whole documents, executive and legislative, for twenty-six years, without regard to their importance, and reckless as to the expense.

I was then stated by a gentleman from Virginia, (Mr Floyd,) conjecturally, that the expense would be equal to $300 000. The gentleman from North Carolina, gratuitously ascribed this estimate to me when he congratulated himself, that the committee had so modified his proposition that the costs was estimated at $30,000 only. And this sum is too contemptible in the estimation of the gentleman to deserve serious consideration. His surprise is excited that a resolution of his which only contemplates the expenditure of $30,000, should have met with such serious opposition. I can assure the gentleman his surprise was not greater than mine, when I found that one portion of this house, by an unanimity unexampled, voted against the reference of his proposition to a committee for investigation. They seemed to have comprehended, by a species of instinct, the object of the resolution and negatived the motion to refer. What was the resolution of the gentleman? I will again call his own attention and that of the house to it. "Resolved, that the usual number of the documents of the house of representatives, executive and legislative, up to the 13th congress inclusive, be reprinted under the direction of the clerk of this house." He proposed to submit nothing to the discretion of the clerk, or any body else. His order is imperative; the whole were to be reprinted at an expense unlimited; not content with a sufficient number for the use of your library, lest the sum might not be sufficiently large, the gentleman desires to have 630 copies of each document, making, according to the estimate of the committee, 7560 volumes; a good fat job; but what of that? It is paid for out of the public purse. If I am not grossly deceived (Mr. Speaker,) in the estimate which I have made, the expense of the printing contemplated by the resolution as offered by the member from North Carolina, will greatly exceed any amount which he had contemplated. I am sure if that gentleman had correctly comprehended the extent of his resolution, he would not have been surprised that it met with "*serious opposition*" from some members in this house, who think it a duty which they owe to their constituents, to resist any and every proposition to increase the expenditures of this government unnecessarily. I know it is an invidious task here for any member to resist a proposition which contemplates an expenditure of money. I have felt it a duty which I owed to those who have sent me here, on many occasions to oppose what I believed a waste of public money, when by remaining silent, I might have rendered myself more acceptable to persons in and out of this hall. I have endeavored to satisfy myself, since this subject was introduced, whether my first impressions were correct; and the more I have investigated it, the more I am convinced of its utter inutility.

There is no data by which to test the amount of expense, so correct as the sum expended for printing by congress for the years embraced in the resolution. Upon reference to the treasury department, I am informed by a letter from the register, that in consequence of the burning of the treasury office, in 1814, the amount paid for printing by the house of representatives, does not appear on the records of that office, prior to the 13th congress. By the statement of that officer, which I now hold in my hand, the amount paid for printing for the house of representatives alone, during that congress, was $33 955 33. If you will make the deduction for the probable amount paid for printing bills and journals, say $3 955 33, you will find that if the resolution of the member from North Carolina had been adopted, the expense of printing the documents contemplated by it for that congress alone, would have been $30,000. We may fairly estimate the average costs for printing for the 26 years, at $10,000 per year. And if the gentleman will aid me by his knowledge of arithmetic, and multiply $10,000 by 26 years, he will discover what I at first apprehended, that his resolution contemplated an expenditure of $260,000, to print old documents of no possible use but to encumber your shelves in the library.

The gentleman, looking to the *great public good* to be effected by this measure, with some gravity enquires of us why we "*higgle*" at this *trifling, insignificant sum*. Sir, if only the sum of $30,000 is to be expended, I would advise the gentleman, (if he will pardon the use of his own word,) to "higgle" a little while—long enough, at least, to satisfy us of the necessity and utility of the expenditure.

Mr. Speaker: Upon a proposition involving the expenditure of so large a sum out of the contingent fund of this house, it might not be unworthy of our attention, or time needlessly expended, to retrospect the contingent expenses of this house, for the last seven years, to see with what rapidity they have increased. If we were to extend our enquiries further and examine the objects of expenditure, and the causes which have led to its increase, we shall find them mainly to be the quantity of useless printing of documents, which are read by no one, and only serve the purposes of grocery and shop-keepers, after the adjournment of congress.

In 1823 the contingent expenses of the house amounted to	$37,844	
Of which sum for printing.	22,314	was paid
1824 do. do.	60 730	
Printing,	29,999	
1825	46 51	
1826 contingent,	74,780	
Printing,	42,000	
1827 contingent,	89,537	
Printing,	50,509	
1828 contingent,	84,639	

I do not hazard much when I state to you the average amount per annum paid by this house for printing for the last seven years, is equal to the average amount per annum for the first ten years of this government, paid for the printing done for every department, executive, legislative and judicial.

How are you to check this evil, for an evil it is, we must all admit? The only safe remedy is to be found in the good sense and sound discretion of the members of this house, by refusing to print every thing, as a matter of course. As an humble member of a committee of this house, it was made my duty to investigate this subject of printing, and to suggest some remedy for the abuse. In order to diminish the expense, that much abused committee on retrenchment reported a resolution altering, in some manner, the mode of printing the public documents. When this resolution was presented, it was thought a small business; some gentlemen smiled as if their dignity contemned the effort; and the well directed press of this place attempted to ridicule that portion of the labors of the committee. What has been the effect of that reform? Your clerk informs you, by a document on your table, that it will reduce the expense of printing annually about 8,000 dollars. That committee, in pursuing their labors at the present session, propose one other means of correcting the abuse, and that is, by a standing committee of this house, documents and papers shall be first examined, who shall report upon the propriety of printing, and the number of copies to be printed.

I propose now, Mr. Speaker, to give the house a small treat, by calling their attention to a few of the documents *so very important*, which the gentleman proposes to have reprinted. I hold in my hand an index of all the documents, manuscript and printed, for the first twenty-six years of this government. I invite every member of this house to examine it, and if he can find one single document important now, point it out, and then desire your clerk to send for it. I undertake to say it will be forthcoming.

You will find many documents and reports which are indexed as manuscript—and why sir? Because they never were printed. Those who made them were more economical than us, their successors; they did not print every thing; they did their business in a different manner; when a report was made it was acted upon; not so now. We report and re-report, print and reprint, and then our action ceases; and, unfortunately, our reports, like our speeches and state papers, are too prolix to be read or listened to by any.

But sir, to the point. I will not tire the house by reading through this volume of some 200 pages. I will open the

book at any page. I have for brevity named the following *important*, *very important* documents, which the member from North Carolina wishes to reprint:

1. A list of contracts made with the postmaster general for twenty six years, in successive reports.

2 A list of the clerks employed in the several departments for twenty six years, in the same order.

3. Reports from the department of war upon fifteen petitions at one session.

4. Contracts made with the departments of war and navy, for the same period of twenty six years.

5. Reports on the petitions of twenty five claimants, at the first and second sessions of the first congress.

6 A list of the post offices and post roads for twenty six years.

Mr. Speaker. I could prolong the catalogue until the patience of the house would be exhausted. One more shall suffice:

As many as six reports at five different sessions, of the committee of claims, upon the *all interesting* and *soul absorbing subject* of Amy Dardin's horse, will be reprinted under the gentleman's resolution.

The committee propose, however, to limit the operations of the original resolution, and direct the printing of such of the executive documents and legislative reports of the house of representatives, as are important to be preserved, from the first to the thirteenth congress, both inclusive, to be selected by the clerk of the house," and that at an expense of at least thirty thousand dollars, according to their own showing.

The committee propose to confide this business of printing to the discretion of the clerk, both as to the character and amount It is one strong ground of objection with me to the report of the committee, that they propose to delegate to an officer of this house, that which the house itself ought to decide. The committee should have furnished us with the title, nature, and character of the documents which are to be reprinted. That they have not done. If they had, I am sure the member who moved the proposition, would himself abandon it. The house would not hesitate, or allow the subject to be discussed. Instead of this detailed statement, so necessary, and which was contemplated by the resolution of instruction to the library committee, we have conjectures and general references as to the documents out of print, &c. concluding with a resolve to permit your clerk to expend what sum he pleases in printing whatever documents his discretion, judgment, or whim, may dictate. I trust, sir, I am not deficient in confidence or respect for the clerk, but I would confide this power to no man. The clerk is constituted the judge of the importance of the documents. That which he might deem important, this house would not.

If the object or effect of this resolution is any thing else but to create the expenditure, if any good is anticipated, (I mean public good,) if it be necessary to reprint and of the documents of the twenty six first sessions of congress, some other mode than this should be adopted. The clerk should be directed to select the documents, which, in his opinion, are worthy of a republication, and which are required for the despatch of the public business. This should be submitted to this or the next congress, referred to a committee for examination and report. The house will then act upon the subject understandingly. I would not vote to print them now, or at the next session, because I do religiously believe it would be an useless expense. Other gentlemen might think differently. I am sure the house is not in possession of sufficient evidence at the present moment to justify them in adopting the resolution.

In my opposition to this measure, I disclaim all reference to persons or men out of this house; I have desired if possible to arrest this waste of the public revenue; and if I shall have been so far successful as to have awakened the attention of the house to the subject, by which the expenditures shall be confined within the limits of 30.000 dollars, I shall have accomplished much. With the opinions I entertain, I cannot vote for the resolution in any shape.

Sir, there is no subject upon which we should be so cautious as the expenditure of public money. The power of taxing our constituents is confided to this house, for purposes specified, or clearly inferred from granted powers in the constitution. Every improvident expenditure is as much an abuse of our power, as the imposition of an unnecessary tax.

In the discharge of my duty here, I have never refused an appropriation for any legitimate object, which I believed was demanded by the public interest; and I will not knowingly withdraw from the treasury the money of the people for idle and useless purposes: such as I believe this to be, so far as the public interest is concerned.

A memorial, which originated in Augusta county, Virginia, will be presented to the convention of that state, to be holden in October next, praying that provision may be made in the new constitution for the gradual abolition of slavery.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 12.

The friends of Internal Improvement in this state will read with pleasure, in the following article, a deserved compliment paid to the indefatigable industry and untiring zeal of our fellow citizen, Dr. Caldwell. The notice here taken of the efforts making in this state in favor of internal improvement, should stimulate us in the good work. The eyes of the whole union are upon us, and will not our pride be awakened? Let us but arouse ourselves to action, and the reproach will be speedily wiped from North Carolina, that she holds "an inferior rank;" let it be shown that our citizens can be active and enterprising; that we are animated with pride and patriotism in a no less degree than our fellow citizens of other portions of the union; that we have not only a "Clinton of the south," but a host of active minds and willing hands to assist in rearing up lasting monuments for the benefit of ourselves and our posterity, that shall bear a comparison even with the boasted canals and rail roads of the north.

From the Baltimore Evening Post.

We are glad to learn from the Raleigh (N. C.) papers, that the cause of internal improvement is gaining ground in that state. There seems to have been a spirit excited which, we trust, will not be suffered to languish. Meetings have been held in various portions of the state, and vigorous resolutions have been adopted. We were particularly pleased with an able and interesting report from a meeting at Hillsborough. Such noble principles, and such reasons for exertion as that document inculcates, cannot but have their due weight in the breast of every reflecting man. They appeal with irresistible force to all the feelings which can actuate the inhabitants of the state; —the feelings of interest, of state pride, and of patriotism. Dead must be that heart that cannot respond to them.

North-Carolina has always held an inferior rank among the component parts of the Union. What can have been the cause? Surely not its geographical extent. In this point of view, she could claim a proud elevation. Is it to be ascribed to nature, who has closed the mouths of her rivers, and blocked up her inlets? Is it because she has no internal resources? Alas! no; to none of these causes can it be ascribed; these are circumstances, to the extent supposed, not warranted by fact. To what then is it owing? We must say, however painful it may be, (and we speak from actual observation,) that it is wholly and entirely owing to the want of activity; to the apparently utter listlessness of it inhabitants. Nature, it must be acknowledged, has not bestowed upon them all the facilities of commerce Yet she has not shown herself totally hostile. Beaufort has an excellent harbour, easy of access from the ocean, and in every respect is admirably situated. How easily, by an active and enterprising people, might it be made a place of vast importance! How easily might it be connected with Newbern, one of their principal cities. Rail-roads, branching from this last mentioned place to various portions of the country, would bind them in indissoluble bonds, and give to that community, which has now the weakness of a child, the firmness and vigour of a giant.

We observed, last week, in our city, the President of the University of the state His object was, to examine particularly, the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road, —a proud and honourable monument of determined perseverance and vigorous enterprise. That gentleman, for two years past, has, with laudable industry and untiring zeal, been attempting to rouse the inhabitants of North Carolina from their slumbers. He has reasoned with them; he has pleaded with them; he has appealed to their pride; he has called upon their patriotism. We believe that his voice has not been raised in vain, We trust that he will continue his praise-worthy efforts, not disheartened by neglect, or the clamorous opposition of noisy demagogues; not to be thwarted by scruple; not to be terrified by prejudice; not yielding to obstacles thrown in his way by the envious; not silenced by the malicious. The Clinton of the south will, like the Clinton of the north, from such exertions, be entitled to the most endurable of all rewards:—"the praise of having been an useful citizen of the state and member of society, the highest that man can bestow or receive."

We have pleasure in stating that the enterprising individuals composing the Virginia and North Carolina Transportation Company, have transferred their elegant steam boat, the *Petersburg*, Capt. McRae, to the waters between Elizabeth City and Newbern, and that it is in contemplation to give efficiency to our operations by the establishment of a line of stages from Fayetteville to this place. The Petersburg commenced her regular trips on Wednesday, and arrived at this place on Thursday last, in 25 hours from Elizabeth City. We sincerely hope that the proprietors will realize from this enterprise a remuneration sufficient to ensure the continuance of the line, and that the important advantages which it holds out to this place especially, will impel our citizens to co-operate, by the contribution of all practicable means, in sustaining and promoting it. We have long entertained the belief, that a well conducted line between Fayetteville and Norfolk, via Newbern, would essentially facilitate travelling to places North and South; and we doubt not, but our neighbors of South Carolina and Georgia, will prefer it to any other route. It is gratifying to find that the experiment is about to be fairly tested.

Newbern Sentinel.

The Gold Mines.—The Charleston Courier must have received very erroneous information in relation to what it is pleased to term the *gold mania* in North Carolina, or it could never have done our people such a palpable injustice as to say "business is neglected through the week, and even the churches deserted on the Sabbath, to search for the *corrupting treasure!*" We take upon ourselves to assert, that the industry of our citizens has *not*, in the main, been interrupted, nor our churches deserted by any inordinate thirst after gold. The quantum of labor bestowed, in agricultural pursuits, mechanic arts, &c. during the past and present seasons, has, we venture to say, been as great as at any former period: and the work done at the gold mines has been mostly so much added to the productive industry of the state. A goodly proportion of the labor in the mines would not, but for them, have been bestowed in any useful way among us; so that a large part of the wages of the hands employed, and the product of their labor, is so much clear gain to the state. The vivifying influence of the gold found among us, is already felt, in the appreciation of our currency, in the new animation infused into most kinds of business &c. &c. As to the "corrupting" tendency of the "treasure," the Courier is again egregiously in error. Public morals were perhaps never at a higher standard among us, than at this time. Without pretending to say what influence the gold mines may have had, either in promoting or retarding the growth of morality and religion in the community, we will state a fact, which must speak volumes in their favor: At the Capps mine, under the superintendance of a member of the company, Col. Abner F. Caldwell, not a drop of spirits has been used for many months: the number of hands employed, we believe, is upwards of fifty.

Western Carolinian.

The Enquirer, printed at Columbus, (Geo.) of the 25th ult. says—"The President has ordered a thousand stand of arms to be forwarded to Fort Mitchell, for the use of the Frontiers. Last Wednesday, a company of 80 or 40 regulars passed through this town on their way to the Agency. The commander stated that additional force would be ordered to that place from Pendleton, S. C. and also from Charleston,"

A writer in the National Intelligencer on the subject of banking, seems to apprehend that gold will be made so plentiful by the mines of North Carolina, that that precious metal will no longer answer for a currency. *Register.*

A communication in the Democratic Press, says, that Rowland Stephenson has been for some time residing in bristol (Pa.) It is rumoured he has completed the purchase of Dr. Shippen's very handsome establishment and farm in the vicinity of that borough.

The buildings recently occupied by the Literary, Military, and Scientific Academy of Capt. Partridge, at Middletown, Connecticut, which institution has been discontinued, will be purchased by the Methodists, it is said, to be converted into a Wesleyan University.

Congressional Election.—The *Vermont American* announces that the sixth trial for the choice of a representative to congress in that state, has been unsuccessful. Gen. Cahoon (the anti-masonic candidate) had 2615, Gen. Cushman 2430. Mr. Bell 1156, and Mr. Buck 767, so that there is no choice. The anti-masonic candidate has gained since the last attempt at an election.

A man advertises in the Zanesville Republican, "Temperance Scythes, warranted to cut without whisky."

When will every Farmer take a paper?

The other day we were informed by a respectable farmer residing in the town of Phelps, Ontario county, that he had taken $120 on the Middle District Bank, and that too, four days after the failure was known in that county. It appears that some sharper took this occasion to defraud the honest farmer to this amount, undoubtedly knowing his ignorance of the state of monied institutions. Where is the man who does not take a paper, but what looses enough every year to pay for three?

Waterloo, N. Y. Obser.

Jemima Wilkinson.—This misleader of a band of fanatics from Rhode Island, purchased a large and beautiful farm near Seneca Lake, N. Y. which is now in possession of one of her disciples called aunt Esther; it is not far from Penn. Yan, (or Pennsylvania and Yankee town.) Aunt Esther holds fast to the glebe, and will not sell a rod; her companions are twenty fawn colored cats.

A late traveller relates one of Jemima's miracles. She announced her intention of walking across Seneca Lake, and alighting from her carriage, walked to the water on the white handkerchiefs strewed in the road by her followers; she stepped ancle deep into the water, and then turning to the multitude, inquired whether they had faith that she could pass over, for if not, she could not; on receiving an affirmative answer, she returned to her carriage, declaring that as they believed in her power, it was unnecessary to display it. Jemima died some years since, and Aunt Esther is probably the only disciple remaining; it is conjectured that she values Jemima's earthly legacy, the farm, more than her prophetic teaching.

Hampshire Gazette.

The Boston Palladium gives the following singular story:

"Sometime ago there was, in Boston, a gentleman who was long one of the most zealous and faithful of our worthy firewardens. He was however, unfortunately, subject to the most excruciating fits of the Gout. At midnight, in the midst of the most painful of one of these, which had confined him to his bed for weeks, he heard the screams of "Fire," and the clamours of the alarm bells.—He was instantly in motion, his attendants could not restrain him, he got to the floor, was assisted to dress, slid down the stairs, seized his staff of office, sallied forth, and remained active on duty till the conflagration was over. He returned free from the gout, and thus was antedated the usual intermission."

The Board of Directors of the American Peace Society at Boston, offer the premium of thirty dollars for the best dissertation on the subject of a Congress of Nations for the prevention of War, which dissertation shall specify the particular object of the Congress, and the mode by which its stipulations may be enforced.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday the 9th inst. Mr. *Zachariah Dennis*, aged about 23 years.

In this county, on Sunday the 2d inst. *Angelina M'Cown*, daughter of Moses M'Cown, esq. aged 23 months.

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday of August Court, I shall offer for sale a tract of Land containing 302 acres, lying within three miles and a half of Hillsborough.

Also a likely negro woman, an excellent cook and washer, and a likely negro girl about fourteen years old. A credit of twelve months will be given.

Wm. Miller.

Aug. 12. 93—3w

NOTICE.

THE members of the Hillsborough Jockey Club are requested to attend a meeting of the Club at the court house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 22d instant.

Wm. Phillips, *Sec'y.*

August 11th, 1829. 93—2w

TRACT DEPOSITORY.

TRACTS from the American Tract Society—also from the Union Tract Society, may be had in any quantity, at the Society's prices, by forwarding orders, with cash, to

P. W. Howb, or
T. P. Hunt.

Raleigh, Aug. 4. 93—

THE LADIES' LITERARY PORT FOLIO.

EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

City circulation larger than that of any similar work.

A chaste and Elegant Miscellany, devoted to the Fine Arts and Science—the Toilet—Criticisms—Tales—Sketches—Poetry—Flowers—Music—the choice beauties of the best Magazines—General Literature—Literary, Fashionable and Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c.

Plates Published—Miniature Portraits of foreign writers—Fashions engraved and coloured in the style of *Modes de Paris*—View of the Capital at Washington.

In Preparation—Correct specimens of the Garden Rose, Mistletoe, Larkspur, Pink, Wild Rose, and Passion Flower drawn and coloured from nature, being the first of a series of Botanical and Horticultural subjects, with illustrations.

Also—Miniature Portraits of American authors.

Terms $2 50 in advance. Address the Editor, THOMAS C. CLARKE,
Philadelphia, No. 67 Arcade, up stairs.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"The Ladies' Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledged talents of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works,) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess," &c.—*Wellsburg (Va.) Gaz.*

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our county."—*Rockingham (Va.) Register.*

"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications," &c.—*Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer.*

"In point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen," &c. *Watertown (N. Y.) Register.*

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work," &c.—*New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette.*

To the Printers of the United States.

OF late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased: The Subscriber, therefore, has been induced to make a proportional reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the *Trade*, who are assured that in regard to the quality of the metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete, with Presses and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

RICHARD RONALDSON.

PRICES—At six months credit, for approved paper, or a discount of 5 per cent. for cash.

Pearl, per lb.	$1 40	English,	$0 36
Nonpareil,	0 90	Great Primer,	0 34
Minion,	0 70	Double Pica.	0 32
Brevier,	0 56	Do. Great Primer,	0 32
Burgeois,	0 46	Large letter, plain,	30
Long Primer,	0 40	Scabbards & Quotations,	0 30
Small Pica,	0 38		
Pica,	0 36		

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionably reduced.

Old Type received in payment at 9 cents per pound.

Philadelphia, July 2. 93—

WANTED.

A SMART likely negro girl, from fifteen to eighteen years of age, without a child, must know something about house work, &c. For such a girl the cash will be given.

Inquire at this Office.

July 29th. 91—tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer forsale at the C. House in Hillsborough, on the Tuesday of next August court, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz:

One Tract containing four hundred and thirty-one and a half acres, adjoining the lands of Judge Norwood, Jas. Hart, and others.

One Tract containing two hundred and seventeen acres, adjoining the aforesaid tract, and others.

One Tract containing one hundred and ninety eight acres, adjoing the lands of Benj. Carroll, and others.

The above lands will be sold on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with good security, to bear interest from the the date.

A lien on the property will also be required.

Wm. Kirkland.

July 14. 90—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests all those indebted him, to come forward and make payment on or before next August Court, as the situation of his affairs will not admit of his giving longer indulgence.

Wm. Kirkland.

July 14. 90—tf

FIFTY CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from me on the 6th inst. a bound boy, by the name of

JAMES M'COLLUM,

who is about seventeen years of age, between four and five feet high, dark complexion, &c. Said boy has a very noted mark which I have no doubt will detect him, which was caused by a burn under the throat, when young. I do hereby forwarn all persons from harboring or employing said boy under the penalty of the law.

Said boy was bound to me some years since to learn the Brick-laying business.

Saml. Hancock.

July 13. 90—3w

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

HAVING employed a competent assistant, I will receive a Latin Grammar class at the commencement of the next session. Also a few English scholars.

The session will begin on the 16th of July.

Wm. J. Bingham,
Principal.

June 23. 87—3w

CASH

WILL be given for several LIKELY NEGROES.

Inquire at this Office.

June 30. 87—

From the Providence Journal.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1829.—REVOLUTIONARY VETERANS.

'Tis not the pealing cannon roaring,
That starts my blood,
Nor the Te Deum loudly pouring,
Its hymn to God,
That flings my soul on other years,
Full of the patriot's hopes and fears.

But sorrow comes upon my cheek,
This festal day;
It bids none of those heroes speak,
Who've pass'd away;
To read upon the moss grown stone,
The storied names of veterans gone.

I look upon young laughing eyes—
They make mine weep,
Remembering all the miseries
Of those who sleep—
Who went away from victory
In age and poverty to die.

I cannot join the festive ball;
My father's shade
Would frown upon the lighted hall,
Richly arrayed
In all the pomp of wealth and pride,
Forgetful of the brave who died.

I think on those who live this hour,
In trembling age,
Once the steel sinews of our power,
In war's fell rage;
Neglected on that fertile soil
They nourished with a bloody toil.

'Tis therefore that I shun the scene,
This day has given—
A cloud of shame will intervene
'Twixt me and heaven,
That the reward for toil and blood
Should be that soil's ingratitude.

Then lend me then, that rich, rich scroll
Of heroes gone;
And let my tears of anguish roll
In alliance on,
To think that brave and hoary men,
Should ask their country's aid in vain!

ICHABOD.

TEMPERANCE.

The following article, from the *Albany Argus*, is, from its good sense and judgment, worthy of a re-publication:

"We read, not many days since, an account of the destruction of the apple orchards of a farmer in New England, by his own hand, or by his own direction, because the fruit might be converted into cider brandy, or something else, that might aid or lead to intemperance. The act was called, what it literally was, "laying the axe at the foot of the tree," and was urged as one of the proofs of the benign results of the modern temperate societies. We confess that we regarded the account as fabulous—or, if true, as the act of a weak and mistaken zealot, who chose this method of exhibiting himself before the public. But we perceive that it is not only matter of fact, but that it is defended, if not commended, through one of our public journals. We allude to a communication in the New-York Evening Post of last Thursday, on this subject. It is due to the writer to say, however, that he offers an additional reason for the destruction of the fruit trees, by alleging that their shade precluded a more profitable cultivation of the ground.

Whenever, as a matter of calculation, a farmer chooses to cut down his fruit trees, for the purpose of introducing a more profitable cultivation, it becomes a personal interest, which it is not the business of the public to know or care any thing about. But when the ruthless hand of error and fanaticism, by a single effort, destroys the labor and care of years, and tortures one of the most innocent and delightful of the employments which the beneficent God of nature has assigned to his creatures—the growing of trees and the cultivation of fruit—into a source of intemperance and criminal indulgence, it is time that reason and calm judgment were interposed. Intemperance is a fearful vice. Its devastations are all around us. The gifted, the intellectual, the generous, the brave, the liberal, are of its victims. Many who even dawned with the brightest promise, who gathered the esteem and applause of men as a ready guerdon, and whose names might have shed a lustre on their country and the age, have passed away before the breath of this moral plague, and have become things of loathing, disgust, and avoidance, by the world—and of misery, desolation, and ruin to their families and kindred. It is under such circumstances that the temperance societies have proffered their example and their influence to arrest the evil. The design is most commendable, and its results, thus far, have been highly salutary. The diminution of the vice is already apparent, and the thanks of rescued fathers and brothers and sons—and of those who have panted for their reformation—have gone up like incense. But these praiseworthy efforts can be sustained only by reason. One act of fanaticism, which claims to have been committed under the sanction of those associations, is more hurtful to the cause, than many acts of charity and reformation can repair. The temperance societies, when rightly directed, seek not the accomplishment of their purposes of philanthropy by the exhibition of a vandal spirit, which commands the sacrifice of our beautiful orchards and the extinction of choice and nurtured fruit—but by examples of temperance and frugality, and by a discreet and patient application of preventive means. Let their efforts receive encouragement and co-operation by all just and rational means; but let them not be marred by acts which belong to a barbarous age."

THE ELOQUENT MUST STUDY.

The labors requisite to form the public speaker, are by no means duly appreciated among us. There is nothing like the ancient estimation of this work. An absurd idea prevails among our scholars, that the finest productions of the mind are the fruits of hasty impulse, the unfoldings of a sudden thought, the brief visitations of a fortunate hour or evening, the flashings of intuition, or the gleamings of fancy. Genius is often compared to lightning from the cloud, or the sudden bursting out of a secret fountain: and eloquence is regarded as if it were a kind of inspiration.—When a man has made a happy effort, he is next possessed with an absurd ambition to have it thought that it cost him nothing. He will say, perhaps, that it was a three hours' work. Now it is not enough to maintain that nothing could be more injurious to our youth than this way of thinking: for the truth is, that nothing can be more false. The mistake lies in confounding with the mere arrangement of thoughts, or the manual labour of putting them on paper, the long previous preparation of mind, the settled habits of thought. It has taken but three hours, perhaps, to compose an admirable piece of poetry or a fine speech; but the reflections of three years, or of thirty, may have been tending to that result. It is a good rule, no doubt, "to write with fury, and correct with phlegm;" but a man cannot write with fury, and write with sense too, without much previous thought. He may write with folly, and that is often done.—He may imagine that he is writing finely, because he is writing fast, and that his sounding pen flies over an inspired page; and that is likely to result from the absurd application of the maxim, that happy efforts are hasty ones. Genius is thought, is study, is application. The two simple, but magic words which contain the secret of Newton's greatness, according to his own explanation, are "patient thought." There is not a more indispensable characteristic of genius, than good sense. It is that has given to the true works of genius, universal reception and immortal fame. And here too, is indicated the rock on which thousands have split. Many men have a powerful imagination, but they have not the "patient thought," the good sense requisite to control it. They have not learnt, in "the very torrent, tempest, and whirlwind of passion, to acquire and beget the *temperance* that may give it smoothness." We wish that we could see an analysis of genius on these principles; that we could see unfolded all the previous thought, the patient study, the thorough reflection, the discrimination, that are necessary to produce even a page of really fine writing. It would be a useful lesson. It would teach our aspiring youth, that they never can succeed without labour; that it never will do to trust to irregular, hasty efforts; that they might as well expect literally to command the lightnings of the tempest without philosophy, as without philosophy to wield the lightning of eloquence. They ought not to have this good without labouring for it, without waiting patiently at the shrine of that divinity.—the industry which alone can give it. The gift is too great, too high, to cost them little. *North American Review.*

A WOMAN OF PARTS.

From the Living and the Dead.

Mrs. Dysart was a 'woman of parts.' She aspired to this character, and did her best to support it. 'I'm no French scholar,' was her daily exclamation, 'and I scorn deceit.—Education has done nothing for me. I'm a *literal* woman. But Providence has blest me with parts, and I feel I can use them.' Often did I wish, and hundreds, I can vouch for it, have done the same, that she had not been quite so literal, and that education had done more for her. She would ask such excrutiating questions, and talk at times, notwithstanding her parts, such ineffable nonsense, that it was almost martyrdom to listen to her. She was fond of asserting that the climate of Devonshire and India was 'much the same,' and that she had 'a brother who died at Torquay, on the fifth of *February*, of a *coup de l'isle*.' 'So you were born at Morpeth,' said she to a gawky Northumbriant—pray did you know my father?' 'No.' 'Well, I *am* amazed! Why, he was the encumbrance of the living for upwards of forty years!' Moreover, she had the most unfortunate memory imaginable. Any family misfortune, mis-alliance, divorce, elopement, any blot in a noble escutcheon, any event or occurrence, death or duel, which from its nature, or consequence, was better forgotten, was faithfully treasured up in her memory, and produced 'time, place, and occasion fitting.' Thus I heard her ask a Mr. Shirly, whether it was true that Earl Ferrers was hung in a silken cord, and went in his own coach to Tyburn? because 'as one of the family you MUST know; so tell me all about it.' 'Marlow! Marlow!' said she, on being introduced to a gentleman of that name; 'why, there was a lady Marlow that went off with a Colonel Clavering: a very pretty woman she was; and mightily was the affair canvassed at the time. Pray, sir, are you any relation?" She was addressing the son. 'Manesty! Manesty!' said she, at a large dinner; 'I've heard that name before. I'm sure.' She looked full in the face of an unfortunate man who owned it. 'I have some recollection connected with that name if I could but hit upon it. Manesty; aye, it is no common name. There was a very s-h-o-c-k-i-n-g fellow of that name at Cambridge in my brother's time. He used to cry fire at one o'clock in the morning, in the midst of the quadrangle, and to alarm the masters and fellows of his college beyond measure. Then as to principles, no girl who had any pretensions—but however he was rusticated.' Coughs went round the table. Every body seemed on a sudden to have taken cold. But the woman of parts elevated her voice, and proceeded: 'He was rusticated twice, and finally expelled. Pray, sir, can you give me any intelligence as to what ultimately became of him? not that any family would care to own him.' The unhappy object of her inquiries, with a face the color of scarlet, and in a state of most pitiable confusion, fronted her.

NEWSPAPER READING.

Who would not take a newspaper? Why, it is worth more than all the travelling from Cape Cod to the Stony mountains, and from the Lake of the Woods to Terra del Fuego. Seated in your old fashioned arm chair, you can look out upon the world as a mirror, and observe the busy scene, passing in ever changing review before your mind's eye. A newspaper, friend, is the *camera obscura* that brings the objects abroad within the narrow compass of vision. Here is a fine medley for your amusement. There's some music too, in the bargain. The first thing you enter, perchance, is "the muse's bower." Is not the poetry enchanting? Now and then, perhaps, a young amateur seizes the lyre, out of fun or mere obstinate self-conceit, and gives a few twangs, like the sound of raindrops on a brass kettle: but after all, his impertinent vanity is amusing; and he may possibly improve.

Next comes a tale of love, bon mots, aphorisms and agriculture—politics, recipes, murders, suicides, and melancholy accidents—news from all quarters of the globe—editorial squibs; new inventions; original essays; marriages and deaths. What a world of articles! All amusing, instructive and enlightening.

Aside from trifling, gentle reader, let us make a mathematical calculation. Are you aware how much food for the mind you get, in the course of a year, from a volume of newspapers? Here is a paper containing sixteen columns of reading matter per week, exclusive of advertisements; each column comprises, at least, as much as five moderate pages of a volume. Here you have eighty pages per week, and 4160 per year, sufficient to form a work of eight large volumes, quite a snug little library, and all for a mere trifle of two dollars. And then, only think of the vast fund of entertainment which you and your family derive from it, how it adds to your consequence among your neighbors. Friend A. is a very intelligent man, (they will say,) and his children are all chips of the old block; who knows that some of them may be fit to send to congress at some time or other? Think of this once, and who would not take a paper, which costs no more than one paper of tobacco, or a glass of grog per week.

New Brunswick Times.

THE LAST THIRTY YEARS.

No such extension of christianity has taken place, in so short a time, and with such means, and with such promises of continued increase, since the propagation of the gospel.

There was nothing in the state of the world, thirty years ago, to produce such results. It was an age of infidelity, an age of revolution and war. Europe was one great volcano, and men's hearts were failing for fear of the things that were to come and coming on the earth. There had been no premeditated concert to form that system of effort which has now come out in such an extended and well digested plan. But the effort commenced at a time, when the prophecies indicated the necessity of such a movement, to carry into effect, by human instrumentality, the promises of God. If the seven thousandth year is to be the Sabbath of the world, it is time to witness the preliminary movements of providence; and all the parts of the great system moving with such adaptation and symmetry, proclaim that he formed it, who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will. *Beecher.*

Curious case.—In Combe's "Illustrations of phrenology," a case is related of a Welsh milkman in London, who happening to fall down two pair of stairs, received a severe contusion on the head, and was carried to St. George's hospital where he lay senseless for several days, and unable to speak. At length he became something better, and began to talk to the nurses, but in such terms that no one could understand him, till it was discovered that he had forgotten his English, and was talking Welsh—a language he had not spoken for eighteen years!—Mr. Combe conceives that the blow having hit the storehouse in his head where the Welsh language was garnered, his youthful acquisitions were poured out—whilst the English language, which he had learned much later—was overpowered and obliterated by the force of his mother tongue! *Shrewsbury Chron.*

COMFORTS AND CARES.

'All situations,' says Franklin, 'have their inconveniences; we feel those that we find in the present, and we neither feel nor see those that exist in another. Hence, we make frequent and troublesome changes without amendment, and often for the worse.—In my youth I was a passenger in a little sloop, descending the river Delaware; there being no wind, we were obliged, when the ebb was spent, to cast anchor, and to wait for the next. The heat of the sun on the vessel was excessive, the company strangers to me, and not very agreeable. Near the river side, I saw what I took to be a pleasant green meadow, in the middle of which was a large shady tree, where it struck my fancy I could sit and read, and pass the time agreeably till the tide turned. I therefore prevailed with the captain to put me ashore. Being landed, I found the greatest part of my meadow was really a marsh, in crossing which, to come at my tree, was up to my knees in mud; and I had not placed myself under its shade five minutes, before the musquitos in swarms found me out, attacked my legs, hands and face, and made my reading and my rest impossible; so that I returned to the beach, and called for the boat to come and take me on board again, where I was obliged to bear the heat I had strove to quit, and also the laugh of the company. Similar cases in the affairs of life have often fell under my observation.'

Spirit and Manners of the Age.

TRUISMS.

Nothing is more characteristic of a vacant and ill regulated mind than the propensity of meddling with the private concerns of others. Surely every accountable being has enough of personal duties to perform, and of faults to amend, to leave no time to waste in idle gossip, or ill-mannered impertinence.

It bespeaks poverty of resource and a bad cause, when abuse is substituted for reasoning, and personality for facts.

Envy is an unworthy passion, and unwillingly pays tribute to the object of its dislike: for we never envy those we deem beneath us or more ignorant or less virtuous than we esteem ourselves.

Love and courtship are sanctioned by virtue, and involve the sensibilities of the heart. They are not proper objects of criticism, or undue publicity.—He or she must be devoid of delicate perceptions who can sport with concerns so essentially private and personal.

To be a man is a character of greater original dignity than to be a king; the former is a distinction of God's making, the latter of man's.

Anon.

TRUST IN GOD.

The grandeur of religion appears more conspicuous, it attains a sublimer attitude, and shines with a surpassing majesty all its own, when employed in solacing and sustaining the christian under distress and personal bereavement. When his family are torn from him by the cold rude hand of death, or a valued friend drops into the grave without any intimation of the change, and deprives him of all he loved below, he appears a wanderer, a sort of solitary detachment of humanity, to himself, disconsolate, unknown, were it not for that blissful assurance, that the separation is only temporary, and that there is a time coming, which will usher in a resurrection of the just, by Him, who on earth declared, 'I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead yet shall he live.'

Religion, which abounds with precepts for his entire trust in God, enables him also to bear with patience and pious resignation, the troubles and perplexities of life. While it inculcates adherence to duty, constancy in virtue, and dependence upon God, it no less frequently expresses, in animating strains, the immortality of reasonable natures, and the future inheritance of the righteous. This has been the joy and solace of good men in every age, their constant light in darkness, their unfailing comfort in adversity, their perpetual support under persecution. The most apparently insurmountable obstacles, and formidable difficulties, have dwindled into insignificance and empty shadow, equally mean, equally unsubstantial, when brought into competion with everlasting life and the promised crown. The hope of a future state, and the cheering certainty of its near approach, have in every land, and in every period of time, when this celestial beam of consolation had dissipated the horrible darkness by which reason is enveloped, and through which it ineffectually essays to pierce and penetrate beyond, made captivity freedom, slavery liberty, and thrown around the exile the attractions and endearments of domestic life. This untroubled lustre, this distant brightness, has guided with intrepidity the martyr to the stake, and the christian hero to the crucifixion, and death in every shape. In the present day, this is the humble christian's stedfast succour, his exhaustless fount of consolation, when distressed and forlorn, when deprived of his dearest relations, and nearest ties of affection and consanguinity; for what else can strengthen and revive him.

"When friends have vanished to their view
less home,
And he is left companionless to roam,
O! what can cheer his melancholy way,
But hopes of union in the land of day?"

When surrounded by complicated difficulties, and encompassed by dangers, while traversing this 'vale of tears,' the thorny wilderness of time, the pious christian is assured in the word of God, 'that all things work together for good, to them that love God, and are the called according to his purpose.'

WOOL CARDED.

THE Wool Carding Machine on Enoe, at the Old Tilt Hammer, having been lately repaired, and her cylinders newly clothed with cards of the best quality, is now ready for business. Good work will be warranted for eight cents a pound, or the fifth part of the wool, to those who will bring their wool in warm weather, well picked and washed, with one pound of clean lard or oil, to every ten pound of wool.

Saml. S. Claytor.

June 9. 3m—86

RAN AWAY,

ABOUT the 1st of May last, my negro man FRED. I swapped for him in February last, with Alexander Doughton, who bought him of a Mr. Freeling, in Orange county, N. C. Said negro is of a dark complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, stout built, and his upper teeth rotten. He is supposed to be lurking about in the neighbourhood of Mr. Freeling, where he has a wife and children. A reasonable compensation will be given to any person who will take him up, and esufine him in jail, so that I get him again.

Samuel Neely.

York District, S. C. June 26. 89—3w

NOTICE.

I HAVE for sale 5,000 lbs. of prime BACON also a few barrels of FLOUR.

Saml. Child.

June 18. 87—